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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received from the 1st to the 7th of November, 1869.

The *Ukhbar Alum* of the 28th of October, alluding to the case of Major Glasse in the Chief Court at Lahore, says that the accused, who is "a servant in one of the regiments at Ferozepore, has killed a man, and it is not known on what grounds the Court has set him free."

The *Bhiddia Bilass* of the 16th of October, referring to the orders of the Supreme Government concerning the Agror Pass, considers the order "a very good one, as military law will in future be enforced as it was during the rebellion, when no sooner was a rebel captured than he was blown from a gun."

The *Benares Gazette* of the 26th of October alludes to some deceit practised upon a Collector in the Madras Presidency, who, while absent on a tour of inspection, had his signature forged to a letter, by which some official transfers were made without his knowledge and consent.

The *Mujma-ool Bharain* of the 28th of October, and the *Koh-i-Noor* of the 30th, do not contain anything of importance.

The *Julwatoor* of the 30th of October, alluding to the mortality amongst cattle during a season of scarcity, says that

to his thinking, although mankind is the most excellent of all created beings, still such animals as cows, &c., may be considered among the great works designed for the use of man, and that it is a matter of great regret that they died in such numbers this year that the country is quite denuded of them. The writer is of opinion that the Government officers took no notice of this mortality when it commenced; and the result is that not only in Rajpootana, but in Ajmere, Hissar, and other districts under the English Government, "the name and all traces of cattle are extinct, and the extent of the injury suffered by the zemindars in consequence, they alone can tell." The writer proceeds to argue, "if it be urged that the blame does not rest with Government, because human beings suffered severely in those days, we reply that cattle feed on fodder, man on grain; but if the former ate nothing but grain, their loss would not have signified so much. But it was necessary at that time of scarcity for the Government to have sent them where fodder and water were procurable, and the result would have been beneficial to Government." He concludes by drawing attention to the fact that in Ajmere and other places where the famine was most felt, the fields are now in a most flourishing condition, "but the great grief resulting from the cattle calamity continues; and he thinks that if fairs were to be held in different places, like the But-taisur fair, it is likely that the complaint would be soon at an end."

Under the heading *Ulilazamee* (Resolution), it is said that the moment the Maharajah Kolapore commenced his rule, he determined to pay a visit to England in March; and this, the writer says, is the effects of education. The *Julwatoor* adds that a knowledge of the sciences in Hindostanees is great, that the bare name of a journey makes them tremble, that they look upon it as hell, or a portion allotted to the "Magi;" and if one is found with sufficient resolution acquired by education, he is counted as worthy. Many advantages are gained by travelling: the learned man sees

in it the means of withdrawing his heart from the world ; and, in his separation from relatives and friends and home, he turns to God. At that time a great blow falls upon his heart ; but at last he has the one thought uppermost, that some day all will be separated from him. Another good thing gained by travelling is, that one sees all and everything that is to be seen ; and, seeing all this, the omnipotence of God comes before one. Our countrymen ought to be acquainted with the pleasures of a journey : it is not right to sit at home for ever."

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 30th of October, and the *Malwa Ukhbar* of the 27th, do not require special notice.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 29th of October, referring to the Newab Azim of Moradabad, says that a correspondent informs him that this Chief has indented on his estate for three lakhs of rupees, which has been advanced by Baboo Luchmeeput Sing Dunkur Rae, resident of Maloojier, and sent to England. The writer adds that the Newab Sahib is getting deeper into debt daily, and is quite reckless of consequences. It is further said that mismanagement in the "Sirkar Nizamut-ool-alia" is on the increase. The servants are some eight or nine months' wages in arrears, and the poor are in need of grain. Syud Hoosain Alli Khan Mirza (the younger) is the Agent, and it is a great pity that this Ameer is so regardless of the wants of the poor. The Supreme Government ought to look to this ; for it is by the interference of Government that the arrangements of the king of Oudh have been made so perfect ; and if there was some interference in the present instance, the people, and the Chief, too, would benefit by it. It is said that the Newab will return to India in November."

The *Educational Gazette* of the 30th of October, and the *Mofid-ool-Anam* of the 28th, do not require particular attention.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 29th of October alludes to the state of affairs in Affghanistan. It is said that nothing

more has been said about the intended visit of the Ameer to Turkistan. The writer thinks that Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan will be appointed Governor of Turkistan in the place of Mahomed Alim Khan Naib. The Ameer is said to have given great cause for regret to the other Sirdars by lessening the pension of Mahomed Yakoob Khan, &c., &c.

Alluding to the report on the number of native books printed during the past year, by the Director of Public Instruction, the remarks by Sir W. Muir are copied concerning the total absence of books from the presses of the North-Western Provinces. It is added that those books of the kind, which are printed, emanate from the presses established in Mahomedan cities out of the North-Western Provinces Government, &c., &c.

The *Unjamun Hind* of the 30th of October, under the heading "Khilluts and Gifts," quotes the Nagree paper *Murdhur-mint* to the effect that the Maharajah of Baroda had danced with some European ladies (the ladies of Colonels and Majors); and, at the same time, besides presents of shawls, diamond rings also were given to these ladies. The writer asks whether the prohibition concerning the acceptance of gifts by officers does not apply to their ladies also.

The *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 31st of October, and the *Abhayat Hind* of the 1st of November, do not require special notice.

The *Sholatoor* of the 2nd of November alludes to a robbery with violence at a place five miles from Bawal, on the road to Reewarree, at 12 o'clock at night. A large quantity of property was forcibly carried off, and a sowar badly wounded. The writer adds, "although notice of this outrage was sent in due time to the Police, they took no heed of it; but, if they had exerted themselves, the perpetrators would have been secured. In the morning the thanadar, accompanied by some sowars, went to the spot; but because the thieyes could not be traced, the

case was made light of. The most wonderful part of it is that even the hakim (official) of that place looked upon it as a trifling matter, and paid no regard to the people who had been so hardly used, giving them no redress whatever."

The *Karnama Hind* of the 1st of November, and the *Lawrence Gazette* of the same date, do not require special notice.

The *Noor-ool-Ubsar* of the 1st of November publishes some comments on the Stamp Act. The writer says that this Act was passed in year 1829, and continued up to the year 1860; the law which was introduced in the latter year did not continue in force for two years, as in 1862 another Act was passed and the old one superseded. Again, in 1867, part of this Act was abolished, and the Act of 1862 slightly altered has been done up in March. By these changes it is clearly seen that in connection with this Act the opinion of those who framed these Acts have, from time to time, been shaken, and there has not yet been any arrangement so good as to increase, or even keep up, the Government revenue." The writer considers it strange that the first Act alluded to should have continued in force for thirty-one years without any one, until 1860, finding any reason or cause for altering it. He goes on to say, "the Acts which have been introduced since the year 1860 are weak—of no stability—as their effects are not apparent before others are substituted for them by the Council. We cannot say that those who frame the present laws are in any respect inferior to those who did so formerly, or less experienced; but, on the contrary, they ought to be more able than them, because the ability to understand everything is what is most required, and this our present legislators ought to possess. Apparently there are two reasons for these difficulties, one is that the laws now made show a desire to introduce English law into Hindostan, which, although in some respects applicable to the state of the people generally, are not entirely so, because the laws, manners, and customs of England are quite foreign to those of Hindostan, and the habits and dispositions of the natives are also widely different.

Another reason perhaps is, that formerly, when the Government had not such extensive possessions in India, it was an easier matter to make laws. Now that the country has become so extensive, it is found not so easy, and to make different laws for different places is still more difficult.

The writer goes on to say that the provinces of Bengal and the North Western Provinces are very different to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, where formerly there were different laws, but that at last one law was introduced for all places under British rule; and he thinks it probable that the difficulty may have commenced from that time, and if so it is surely a valid reason; for now that the Punjab and Oudh have been added to British territory, the difficulty has doubtless increased, &c., &c.

The writer concludes by stating that the laws are still ever changing, and the amount of advice and deliberation anticipated has not been realized; that the frequent changing of laws is most injurious to the people, and brings reproach upon the wisdom of Government; that many people complain of this; and that if those who frame the laws would endeavour to do away with the existing difficulties, they would find it a worthy task to perform.

The *Nasim Jounpore* of the 2nd of November does not call for special notice.

The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the first week in November alludes to the arrival of the Agent of the Sultan of Turkey at Nagpore on his way to Bokhara. It is added that the servants of this gentleman are said to have sold some plates and chairs belonging to the hotel where their master rested, "and when the Police officers came to enquire into the case, the Agent of the Sultan is said to have expressed very great contempt and disgust at the English law, which does not allow a master to punish his own servant."

The *Khair-ool Ukhbar* (new paper published at Moradabad) of the 1st of November does not require particular notice.

The *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 2nd November publishes an article on the reduction of expenditure in Hindostan. The writer considers the recent Resolution of the Governor-General concerning the necessary retrenchments indicative of His Excellency's determination to lessen the expenses of the country; and that, "although his intentions have not been shown, so much is gleaned that the expenses of the Building Department, and the Police, with others,—both in Military and Civil employ, Europeans as well as natives,—will be curtailed; but that the European army will in noway be lessened. On this point certain "*Huzraths*" give nonsensical opinions. One says that if five or six European regiments were sent back to England it would be well; but, in our opinion, this will never be productive of good, and we quite agree with the Viceroy in thinking that the European force should not be in the slightest degree lessened; on the contrary, it would be better to increase it, because only a few years have elapsed since the mutiny broke out, and what troubles and inconveniences were then experienced on account of the paucity of European soldiers? Therefore it would not be wise to run the risk of such an occurrence again. But we certainly think that a good deal of money might be saved by abolishing the annual military relief of European troops, which involves an expenditure of lakhs and crores of rupees. The reason given for this changing of stations is that a body of troops remaining long at one station are apt to form combinations, &c.; but such things are not likely to happen among European troops.

Another reason for these changes is that marching about prevents the army from becoming ill and slothful; but this is not a good reason, as the men would be always ready after inspection to turn out at a moment's notice. The writer is of opinion that the present number of native troops ought to be reduced, and he proceeds to say, "besides this, it is clear

to fine-sighted people that the Government money is mostly expended in the Commissariat and Barrack (Building?) Departments; and, although Government is such a subtle reasoner, or hair-splitter, it cannot discover any remedy for the unevenness of the hairs of the head. Every one sees that employers of the lowest grade soon become rich men; and what can we say of the officers of high standing? Enough, as far as is possible a reduction should be made in these two Departments, and such are the views of our Viceroy, but he desires a reduction in the Barrack (Building?) Department only, though we are certain that the Commissariat also will be included in the list of reductions," &c., &c.

This paper publishes an article upon what is termed the injustice of taking up landed property for railway purposes without the owner's willing consent, and without awarding sufficient compensation for it. The writer says that the Government does not thus take possession of the rights of the people, and therefore the Railway Companies can have no right to do so; and he instances a case in point where four gardens at Lucknow were taken possession of for the Railway Station without the owner's consent, and without sufficient compensation being allowed him, as he was unacquainted with the rules in such matters. The editor says, "we say again that when even the Government itself cannot exert such acts of violence against anyone, how can the Railway Company or anyone else go against the rules?—every one has power to demand whatever he pleases for his own property, and the non-interference of Government in the price of grain shows the strength of our argument. There was no attempt to reduce it, although thousands of lives were sacrificed during the scarcity; and everybody knows that in Oudh grain has been purchased at 25 seers per rupee, and sold at eight and nine, yet even then the Government said nothing; and if this happened here and was considered an act of justice, how can it be different elsewhere, &c., &c."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 3rd of November, *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 6th, and the *Rafa Khaliack* of the 1st, do not require special notice.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 3rd of November alludes to an English book "published by John Dalwoposts," in which there is a defence of Islam and Moulvie Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S.I.

It is remarked that the Emperor of Russia has invited the Emperor of the French to see his country, and the latter has promised to do so next year. The writer adds that when these two great men meet, this kingly friendship will be productive of the best results.

The *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 5th of November does not require special notice.

The *Jugat Samāchar* of the 25th of October, and the *Ukhbar Benares* of the 28th, do not require particular notice. The latter paper alludes to a school-house at Arracan having been destroyed by fire and a number of books burnt on the night of the day on which one of the pupils had been beaten for a fault. The school was then opened at another place, a boy was beaten, and a fire broke out; but no clue could be obtained to the mystery. The writer adds that Government ought to institute full enquiry into this matter, as whenever a boy is beaten a fire breaks out. "The person in fault ought to be well punished, because just now a loss of some Rs. 50,000 or 60,000 has been incurred, and this ought to be taken into consideration."

The *Samaiya Benaudh* (new paper, published at Nynnee Tal) of the 1st of November, under the heading "Behar," alludes to the orders of the High Court being so little regarded by subordinate officers of Government. The writer says, "this has gone even further than was formerly the case in the time of the Newabee; and when subordinate officers take no notice of orders passed by the higher Courts, what sort of justice is

there for the people? And in the Behar district, the District Officer would not act upon the orders of the High Court."

The *Muir Gazette* does not require particular notice.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1869.		1869.	
1	<i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	Oct.	28th	Novr.	1st
2	<i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...	Jummoo, ...	"	16th	"	1st
3	<i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	25th	"	1st
4	<i>Mujma-ool Bharain,</i> ...	Loodiana, ...	"	28th	"	1st
5	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	30th	"	1st
6	<i>Julwatoor,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	30th	"	1st
7	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto, ...	"	30th	"	1st
8	<i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...	Indore, ...	"	27th	"	2nd
9	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	29th	"	2nd
10	<i>Educational Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	30th	"	2nd
11	<i>Moofid-ool Anam,</i> ...	Futtehgurh, ...	"	28th	"	3rd
12	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ...	Allygurh, ...	"	29th	"	5th
13	<i>Unjmun Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	30th	"	5th
14	<i>Oordoo Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Moozuffernuggur, ...	"	31st	"	6th
15	<i>Abhaiyat Hind,</i> ...	Agra, ...	Novr.	1st	"	2nd
16	<i>Sholatoor,</i> ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	2nd	"	4th
17	<i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	1st	"	5th
18	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	1st	"	5th
19	<i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i> ...	Allahabad, ...	"	1st	"	5th
20	<i>Nusseem Jounpore,</i> ...	Jounpore, ...	"	2nd	"	5th
21	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i> ...	Goojranwalla, ...	First week		November.	
22	<i>Khair-ool Ukhbar</i> (new paper), ...	Moradabad, ...	"	1st	"	6th
23	<i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	"	2nd	"	6th
24	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Delhi, ...	"	3rd	"	6th
25	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i> ...	Agra, ...	"	6th	"	6th
26	<i>Rafa Khaliack,</i> ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	"	1st	"	7th
27	<i>Nujm-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	"	3rd	"	7th
28	<i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...	Lahore, ...	"	5th	"	7th
29	<i>Jugat Samachar,</i> ...	Meerut, ...	Oct.	25th	Novr.	1st
30	<i>Ukhbar Benares,</i> ...	Benares, ...	"	28th	"	1st
31	<i>Sumaiya Benaudh</i> (new paper), ...	Nynce Tal, ...	"	1st	"	6th
32	<i>Nagree Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Moozuffernuggur, ...	"	5th	"	6th

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

DELHI :

Upper India.

The 16th November, 1869. }